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JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	72,630	17	70,520
2	72,100	18	70,650
3	72,070	19	70,600
4	74,150	20	71,900
5	72,250	21 Sunday	90,430
6	73,530	22	71,320
7 Sunday	94,100	23	70,750
8	71,540	24	71,350
9	72,020	25	71,400
10	71,100	26	71,230
11	71,020	27	72,510
12	71,310	28 Sunday	88,780
13	72,060	29	72,770
14 Sunday	91,690	30	71,930
15	71,400	31	71,350
16	71,080		
Total for the month	2,301,900		

Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed. \$2,007

Net number distributed 2,249,793

Average daily distribution 72,573

And said W. R. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of July was 8.65 per cent.

W. R. CARR.  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 2, 1902.

WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

**MILITIA MAINTENANCE.**  
 Governor Dockery, after inspecting the Missouri National Guard, lately in camp at Nevada, expressed himself as highly pleased with the military efficiency and discipline of the four Missouri regiments. He is also reported as voicing a hope that the next Legislature would be more generous in its appropriation for militia maintenance.

This hope for the proper support of the Missouri National Guard will be shared by all Missourians solicitors for their State's fullest credit in the eyes of the Union.

Other States of the wealth and importance of Missouri have long ago recognized the duty and the wisdom of adequately maintaining their National Guard organizations. They have so fully acted upon this recognition that Missouri is inevitably shamed when a contrast is made.

The National Guard of Missouri deserves the State's friendship and assistance. It is composed of the finest young Missouri manhood. It was quick to respond to the President's call for volunteers in the war with Spain. It has never shirked its duty. Its own State should be proud of it, not hostile to it.

**FOR LAW AND ORDER.**  
 Chief Kieley speaks from an experience of twenty-five years when he advises policemen to "bring in thieves dead or alive." He may be presumed to know whereof he speaks. He is not advancing any theory but a simple fact in connection with the capture of criminals.

He is not taking the part of the criminal. The housebreaker or robber is not a candidate for sympathy. A thief is necessarily a murderer in intent if he expects to be successful in every "haul." It is a part of his business to overcome the law. No finespun code of ethics will save an officer's life if the criminal has the power to overcome him.

The Republic does not believe in reckless shooting. It is preferable to catch a thief without a resort to arms. If on the run, the revolver is the last resort. The effort should be to disable the escaping thief. If the bullet happens to kill the criminal, that is not the policeman's fault. He has been forced into shooting. It is one of the chances that men engaged in the gentle art of bringing men under control—especially if they live in St. Louis. "Protection to life and limb" is not supposed to be one of the inalienable rights of a criminal.

**LIBRARY MOVEMENT.**  
 Librarian Crunden of the St. Louis Public Library is commendably resolute in his determination that this city shall not fail to profit through Mr. Carnegie's generous offer of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of an adequate free library system.

In order to receive this great gift from Mr. Carnegie it is necessary to furnish a site for the central library building and for the branch libraries in various parts of the city and to properly maintain the system when established.

There seems to be no difficulty in complying with these conditions, save in the matter of a site for the central library. It is upon this problem that Librarian Crunden is working. He believes that the old Exposition property is the most desirable, but, in the event of failure to secure this, he hopes even then to find a way of meeting Mr. Carnegie's wishes and finally gaining the \$1,000,000 benefit.

It will be a great pity if Librarian Crunden is permitted to fail in this ear-

nest work. It will be something of a reflection on the public spirit of St. Louisans. Mr. Crunden and the Library Board should receive the heartiest popular support. They are working for the general good. It will be a very spiteful and narrow-minded policy indeed which defeats them and robs the city of Mr. Carnegie's \$1,000,000 gift for reasons of prejudice and malice.

**BY INSTALLMENTS.**  
 At no point do the new Charter amendments show the advance that has been made in the conduct of municipalities better than in the provision which gives the property owner the privilege of paying for street and sewer improvements in annual installments.

This method of paying for public work is of comparatively recent date. In all large cities a half century ago streets and sewers were built and paid for upon completion. Special tax bills payable on demand became a lien upon the property almost as soon as new pavement was laid in the street or the dirt had been thrown over the sewer pipe.

Under that system there is small wonder that property owners with limited incomes fought the building of improvements on a large scale. It often meant practical confiscation. Neighborhoods where low rents prevailed could see little benefit in mortgaging houses for the sake of better streets.

In deciding to permit property owners to pay for improvements in installments the men who have formulated the Charter amendments have followed the lead of many other cities that have lightened the weight of the special tax bill.

Under the amendment special tax bills are to be divided into not less than three nor more than seven equal parts. Thirty days after the issuance of the tax bill the first installment will become due, the others being paid annually, with interest of 6 per cent attached. There will be no interest on the first payment. When the installments are not paid on time, the rate of interest will increase to 8 per cent.

This provision of the Charter amendments will make every property owner able to help in the work of bettering the streets and sewers without his feeling any extraordinary pressure.

**CRUCIAL INSTANCES.**  
 Preaching reform in the civil service has given way to practical investigation of abuses. The excellent transition in the work of the Reform League has developed a condition of affairs in the army of those employed by the Government that is little less than startling.

The Investigating Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, in a recent report, gave facts relative to the abuses in the appointment of subordinate officers and employees of the House of Representatives that should speedily bring about a correction.

For instance, the doorkeeper of the House in his testimony before the committee frankly acknowledged that he did not control the appointments under his nominal control. Members of Congress have a share of patronage that may be changed at any time. It is interesting to note that new members usually are given control of the positions with smaller salaries, a system of graduated "influences" being maintained that must surely worry the doorkeeper.

Employees appointed under this system have no scruples about not attending to their duties. In the Congressional Library, though the 300,000 books are scattered from roof to basement, the employees have a habit of leaving town for months at a time, simply leaving receipts for their monthly salaries. The salaries are forwarded to them.

Two negroes who thought their places secure received a call from a stranger one day, who informed them that he had been appointed to take the place of one of the other of the negroes. They refused to give up their places. In a few days they received notices from their superiors that they would have to contribute \$10 each from their monthly salaries for the stranger, who had a "pull."

Another practice may be illustrated by the case of the House carpenter. He receives no salary, but simply does work that seems to him necessary, he furnishing the material. He makes out his bill, swears to it, and presents it to the Committee on Accounts. There is excellent opportunity for leakage, as may be seen when one item for packing-boxes alone amounted to \$3,218.

**UNPROFITABLE.**  
 It is generally recognized that politics in this country cannot be considered an honest road to wealth. Salaries paid in this country to the servants of the public are small.

A writer in the London Spectator claims that even in England, where it is no unusual thing for high officials to receive \$30,000 and \$40,000 a year, politics is unprofitable.

This writer does not believe that any political officer of high station has saved as much as \$10,000 a year after he has reached the age of 40 years, which, he says, "is poor pay even for a professional man who has risen to the top." In business it would be considered failure. Even honorary pensions that may be granted after years of service are little less than charity.

There are those who think such a condition is good for the country, says the Spectator. The limited compensation holds out inducements to the humble, who otherwise might be barred through the efforts of wealthier men to secure the offices. Yet this view fails to take full appreciation of the capacity that should be at the service of the country when an official is hired. It is pointed out that in England young men are forsaking politics for pursuits that bring more money. Even the social position of a Cabinet Minister in London is not assured, while his resignation will leave him adrift unless he has social qualities aside from his political ability.

Civil service reform is also given as a reason for the decrease in the attractions of office. There was a time when the man who had been preferred politically was expected to secure places for constituents' sons. The growth of competitive examinations for positions has shorn the politician of that much power. About all that remains of the former attractions of office are the sense of having beaten a competitor and a consciousness of having served his country faithfully.

Even with the slight differences be-

tween this country and England, the conditions are outlined by the Spectator are not essentially in this country. The pay of officers of the Government, National State or local, is less than in England. Young men take up politics as a diversion instead of a profession. The comforts of life are not generally to be obtained through service of the public. The few men who do devote themselves to politics and to office-seeking do so at a sacrifice which they generally appreciate late in life. The same abilities spent in other directions would make far better returns.

**SPITE WORK.**  
 In its resolution disclaiming sympathy with the injunction proceedings brought by alleged representatives of an unknown Workmen's Protective Association to prevent the use of Forest Park as a site for the World's Fair, the Building Trades Council takes an unassailable position.

Among other things, the resolution denounces the attempt "to hinder the progress of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company as inimical to the interests and a blow directed at the head of every workman in the city."

"Further," concludes the resolution, "we have no sympathy with any man or set of men who will deliberately attempt to damage the progress of the work now under way by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and we hereby recommend to every building trades union now affiliated with the said 'Workmen's Protective Association' that they withdraw from the same as from an institution which aims to destroy their interests instead of to protect them."

As representing the workmen who will be most largely interested in the work incident to building the World's Fair, these statements may be said to speak the mind of the mass of skilled labor in St. Louis on the injunction proceedings. The success of the injunction suit would be "a blow at the head of every workman in the city," as the resolution points out.

There is no disinterested opposition to the use of Forest Park for a World's Fair site. Even though there would be no increased amount of work incidental to the construction of the enterprise, the park will be greatly beautified through the use of the western half for Exposition purposes. Among the permanent buildings which now seem assured as a result of the Fair are a commercial museum, a historical building and a home for charities. The topography of the park will be improved by changing the River des Peres from an open sewer into a pure water stream.

It is safe to say that Miss Mattie H. Beale will not immediately accept any of the proposals to marry. There are two reasons: First, her mother reads her mail before forwarding it; and, second, she would forfeit her claim.

Says the Washington Post: "Mr. Roosevelt should pay a visit to his Kansas City boom. It is always a good idea to nurse such things." The Post forgets that the rules for mascots and those for hoodoos are different.

McKinleyites will have some difficulty in harmonizing last year's importation of only \$13,128,000 in gold with the exportation of over a billion and a half of goods and produce. This country has not paid all of its debts.

A bulletin of the Census Bureau contains the reassuring information that there are more four-legged asses in New York than in any other American city. Statistics of the two-legged variety are lacking.

Chicago seems to have a monopoly on freak professors. The latest one has discovered that the earth has an attack of locomotor ataxia. Chicago should make him get a move on himself.

It seems hardly out of order to ask what Lord Roberts has done to expect \$500,000 from the British Government. There was a time when he would not care to be called a luxury.

It will be hard to convince any of the Missouri counties now receiving their share of the School Fund that the certificates of indebtedness are nothing better than "graybacks."

Mayor Wells hits the nail on the head when he says that St. Louis itself must be the best exhibit of the World's Fair. With proper assistance, that object will be accomplished.

A Chicago paper is asking for a reduction of the army in the vicinity of Fort Sheridan. Jefferson Barracks stands ready to accept the unwelcome company.

MacLay, the "historian," receives \$240 a day for his services. Admiral Schley seems to be doing his best to galling him on the bargain counter.

Over two millions of dollars in the State Treasury—nearly all to be spent in and for Missouri, something that can be said of few States having public debts.

If McKinleyism has its way the next Presidential election will decide in favor of Alexander Hamilton against Thomas Jefferson as dictating American policies.

Comptroller Dawes probably does not care about the method of his Senatorial election. The people of Illinois do. Between the two ideas lies a great gulf.

Let's hope that Greece won't get into another war over Crete. The humiliating spectacle she presented in her last scrap is fresh in the world's memory.

It is significant that not one of the disappointed claimants in the Oklahoma land lottery complains that the Government has done him dirt.

Maybe that revolt against President Castro in Venezuela is based on the belief that he is too much of a politician.

In Denmark the new woman calls herself fremskriddakvinde. People who have seen her say she acts the part.

Pictures of Miss Beale, the Wichita prize-winner, have all the good points of a thoroughbred blue-ribbon taker.

With both coffee and tea production in a trust, there seems to be nothing for the thirsty man but water or beer.

**PROGRESS OF NEGROES**  
 IN THEIR EFFORTS TO FREE THEMSELVES FROM REPUBLICANISM.

Well-Known Negro Reviews the Evidences of Slow Self-Emancipation From Political Slavery Toward Political Freedom.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.  
 At the election held in St. Louis April 2, 1901, the Sixth Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward, with a negro registration of 23, out of a total registration of 246, gave an average Democratic majority of 51. A heavy vote was cast at the polling place of this precinct, without disorderly incidents, and none of the many reckless post-election charges of fraud contain reference to this precinct. Quietly and legitimately the most thickly negro populated election district in the city recorded itself a "baneful" Democratic district.

This instance was not singular. At the last two elections a large negro vote immediately proved to be a large Democratic vote.

The history of the revolution in local negro political sentiment is interesting to review. In the early seventies, at one of the first elections held after the wholesale enfranchisement of the freedmen, a negro, who appeared at a "Vinegar Hill" voting for him to buy his Bible." The World was a good paper. It had the confidence and financial support of P. J. Pauley, the editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the late Charles D. Drummond, M. C. W. Small, John A. Lee, E. M. Sloan, Jerome Hill and other party-guarding Democrats. One of its editorials entitled "Paradise Lost" was extensively quoted by the daily press of the larger cities. Its contention that not 5 per cent of living abolitionists were Republicans, and that not 1 per cent of the Republican party were abolitionists, brought forth editorial, pro and con, in the Philadelphia Press, the Boston Herald, the Sea Island News and other papers national in scope. Its treatment of the buried questions of secession and chattel slavery won for it the respect of all who read it.

In 1894 the "P. J. Pauley Liberal Thought Club" was formed "for the discussion of any question without passion or prejudice." This organization cautiously invited its membership to those who unanimously invited to join by its charter members. Its office of eighteen months belied with tumultuous scenes inaugurated by men who joined and learned they were in club association with Democrats. As it took its members one at a time, however, it was not so easily broken up. In the spring of 1896 boldly called a negro Democratic convention. This convention assembled with delegates from all over the city, and was surrounded by a cordon of police. A negro nicknamed "Black Strap" felt so outraged by this assemblage that he decided to disperse it. He spent so much time nursing himself for the effort at divers saloons that the convention had adjourned when he reached the hall. Baffled, he assailed the hall proprietor. He was beaten, arrested and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The projectors of the convention induced Mayor Walbridge to pardon him, and he left the Workhouse a Democrat, and has remained one to this day.

In 1894 Martrom D. Lewis, on assuming the office of Recorder of Deeds, appointed the first negro as a clerk in public office under a Democrat. This single indication of Democratic disposition to recognize negroes had wonderful effect. Over 600 negroes were in bona fide Democratic club organizations in the fall campaign of that year. Yet not one election precinct in the city had enough negro Democrats to materially affect election returns.

In 1898 the leaves working in negro minds exhibited itself in the "independent movement" which nominated negro candidates for Congress in the Eleventh and Twelfth Congressional districts. The sudden and unexplained withdrawal of the nominees of the Eleventh District was a blow that allowed no basis for calculations there; but in the other district, where the nominee, Doctor Scott, remained in the field, unexpected success was achieved. A peculiar, but significant, campaign went on. In this district the Scott meetings were by far the largest and most enthusiastic, but the registration list showed an almost total lack of negroes. The colored people were won over.

Some years later the candidacy of Doctor Sylvester Nieldel had the open support of a dozen or more of the "French Town niggers" of St. Louis. The "French Town niggers" were a colony of respectable colored people, embracing the house servants (and their descendants) of old St. Louis French families.

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SUPREME COURT CONTEST  
 IN MISSOURI  
 WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ONE.

Plenty of Good Material Offered for the Democratic Nomination—Republicans Hold High Hopes of Another Period of Democratic Lethargy—Tax Commission Yet to Be Chosen—New Story of "Uncle" Howard Barnes, a Jefferson City Character.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.  
 Jefferson City, Aug. 2.—In the history of the Missouri Supreme Court no contest for a place on the wool sack in this tribunal has been as interesting as the one which is coming on will prove to be.

This is true for several reasons. In the first place, statesmen of Democratic faith, large majority of them with judicial experience, seek the nomination. Of the others who have never attained judicial honors are able and prominent Democrats, who understand the functions and who are able to perform the duties incumbent upon a member of the highest tribunal in the Commonwealth.

There are six aspirants are members of the present court, who have reflected later upon themselves, and left their impress upon the jurisprudence of Missouri through their judicial utterances. Chief Justice, William H. Valliant, will ask re-nomination. The hands of his party. Of these, Judge Sherwood has served the longest, having a record of thirty years as one of Missouri's Supreme Justices. Judge Burgess, in 1901, will have finished his first term of ten years. Judge Valliant was elected for the short term in 1898, and by the next convention time will have been four years a member of the court.

Another interesting feature of the race for Supreme Justice is that the contest will not end with the securing of the Democratic nomination. In 1894 the Republicans, through Democratic lethargy, elected a Supreme Justice. This fact and the apparently reduced Democratic majority in some sections of the State in 1900, have encouraged the minority party in Missouri.

There are three Supreme Justices to be elected. Should another spell of annual defeat of the Democratic voters in 1902, or any untoward circumstance happen to reduce the vote of the majority, it would be possible for the Republicans to repeat the performance of 1894, and secure a majority of the Supreme Court—a contingency that has never happened in Missouri since the war.

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Among the aspirants who have not had judicial experience, but who are among the most prominent lawyers in the State, are J. W. Halliburton, Jasper County; Alexander Graves, Lafayette County; Noah Davis, Givans, Cass; Edwin Silver, Cole, and Alex. Waller, Randolph. The other three candidates are the three members of the Supreme Court who are standing for re-election—Judges Sherwood, Burgess and Valliant.

The naming of Thomas H. Wagner as Insurance Commissioner and the retention of James M. Seibert as Excise Commissioner of the City of St. Louis about exhaust the political possibilities of Governor Dockery in his disposal. The only important appointments remaining to be made are those of the Tax Commission. The statutes provide that the body shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be the Attorney General. It also provides that the commission shall not exist after April, 1902.

The duty of this commission is to revise the revenue laws of Missouri and present the result of its labors to the next General Assembly. The shortcomings of the Missouri laws governing the taxation of property of all kinds have been apparent for many years, and were recognized by the Forty-first General Assembly by the creation of a Tax Commission, the members of which body should be appointed by the Governor.

The importance of this commission and the necessity of appointing none but the ablest men as members of it can readily be seen. Governor Dockery, who has been in the habit of not appointing the Tax Commissioners in the near future, as there is time more than sufficient for him to perform the duties expected of him, will exercise great care in the selection of the members. The superior qualifications necessary for the labor in question is fully appreciated by the Governor, and in the selection of the revisioners ability will be the only recommendation that will be considered. Besides a knowledge of the science of taxation, acquaintance with economic conditions of Missouri for years back, the revisioners should be men of property, and the proportionate amount of the burden of taxation which each should bear will be taken into consideration.

Governor Dockery regards the appointments as the most important ones he has had to make, and for this reason he is taking time in the selection. Political promises, he has said, will cut no figure.

Sam C. Major of Howard County is a candidate to succeed Senator Stephen Cooper, the one-armed Confederate who has represented the Fourteenth District in the State Senate for the last four years. He is a son of the famous Sam C. Major, who some years ago represented the same district which Major, Jr., now seeks to represent.

The elder Major and his stories are still talked of at the capital, and it would be an odd coincidence should Sam C. Major, Jr., occupy the seat which Sam C. Major, Sr., held years before. Besides Major, there

thousand negroes voted the full Democratic ticket at the April election. Surely the fourths of the negroes who were registered did, and there was a very heavy negro registration.

In 1898 a pronounced majority of the colored voters of St. Louis left the Republican party. They naturally turned their faces toward the Democratic party. In the election of 1898 the name of James Butler proved a mighty name to carry over for over a score of years. Edward Butler and his sons had stood the pronounced and policy force, and several others were given support two negro Democratic workers (one of them a son of the John Sexton above spoken of) were appointed Deputy Sheriffs; two others were placed on the police force, and several others were given positions. This recognition caused a perceptible increase in the negro Democratic vote of last spring.

The Republicans—for so many years the terrible political masters of the negro vote—do not yet seem to realize that their slaves have emancipated themselves. In the bewilderment of crushing defeats they froth at the mouth in making general charges of election fraud and drive at the mouth in rendering excuse for not finding culprits. If to the loss of three-fourths of the negro vote by the Republican party and the gain of this number of votes by the Democratic party, the Republicans added the thousands of fraudulent votes the Republicans talk about, the Republicans

party would have figured in the minority by over twenty thousand.

Will the St. Louis negroes remain with the Democratic party? This question was put to a St. Louis Democrat, who, as a politician, matedured under General William Mahone and graduated under Chas. F. Milley. The answer was:

"I believe so. The black man's natural ally is the Democratic party. He has aligned himself on industrial issues. A party that the negro has not a leg to stand on. 'Egoistic' is his motto. Whether, or not, here in St. Louis, however, depends upon the attitude of the party toward the negro. They are numerous converted negroes to whom the Civil War and chattel slavery are no matters of reminiscence. In years of negroes in organizations under the Democratic State League in St. Louis, have never voted the Republican ticket, two or three times. These negroes oppose for its assumption of ownership and re-orientation of its bettering their fathers. Being politically free, will not accept any change of masters or of emancipation. The negro seems to be to deal just with the negro contingent and, if this is done, a majority of the negroes will continue to vote the Democratic ticket. The negroes whose names exhibit the blind and senseless past will never of the negro Republicans. Democrats who vote with negroes will be supported by them; those who vote against them will be opposed by them."

GEORGE A. Y.

SUPREME COURT CONTEST  
 IN MISSOURI  
 WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ONE.

Plenty of Good Material Offered for the Democratic Nomination—Republicans Hold High Hopes of Another Period of Democratic Lethargy—Tax Commission Yet to Be Chosen—New Story of "Uncle" Howard Barnes, a Jefferson City Character.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.  
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